

BARRE DAILY TIMES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1918.

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Another day of frigid weather will make it a complete congealed week. The wave hit us last Saturday.

You who are keeping a diary have something interesting to record these "brite and fair" days.

The temporary union of two Barre churches is a step toward conservation of fuel that is commendable.

The Brattleboro Reformer has been talking of an early spring, budding leaves on the trees and deep mud. Quick, the chloroform!

When thawing out frozen water pipes hold the flame directly against the wood-work. In due time you will thaw out the whole house.

Men may come and men may go, but the Barre branch of the Red Cross goes on knitting. The women's output for December is decidedly good.

We shall know what Forecaster Shaw at Northfield means when he begins to talk about the "mean" temperature of December. There will be no mistaking it.

In printing a summary of the year's commercial conditions in Tuesday's paper, The Times inadvertently neglected to give credit to Bradstreet's Journal as the source of the information.

Vermont editors need not dodge the annual meeting of the state association at Middlebury, for we are reliably informed that they will not be asked to enlist in any wood-chopping regiment during their brief stay in the college town. They need not worry on that score.

The sight of men, women and children dumping the contents of coal trucks into the streets of New York City and then making off with as much coal as they could carry is one of the things which remind us of conditions in Germany to a certain extent. Real necessity knows no limitations.

ITALY TOO LENIENT.

It is rather surprising to be informed that Italy is just preparing to intern all subjects of enemy countries, for it was to be supposed that the work had been done long ago. Italy has been in the war approximately two years and has seen some hard, grueling campaigning. And, too, the country is located in the very center of the conflict, bounded on two sides by enemy countries of the most intriguing sort. Italy lies so near and the commercial associations are so close between it and its Teuton neighbors that spy workers and propaganda advocates could easily find their way into the interior of Italy and there perform their nefarious work. If Italy has not made a practice of internment of the subjects of its enemies, it has been making a big mistake, a mistake which should be rectified at the earliest possible moment. To permit the subjects of enemy countries to run about at large is to invite disaster in much the same way as Russia invited it. Every Teuton subject in Italy ought to be placed where they can do no harm, although the restriction may impose some hardship on those who would never be guilty of attempting to harm the country in which they were finding residence.

WHAT YOUR LIBERTY BOND REPRESENTS.

Besides discouraging thrift, as government agents state, the practice of using Liberty bonds with which to pay obligations at stores and other places has a tendency to lower the standard of patriotism throughout the country; and it comes about in this way. The people have been imbued with the idea that the purchase of government bonds of the United States will go far toward winning the war, and they in a patriotic spirit have scrimped and saved in order to purchase one or more of those bonds. Therefore, besides representing thrift, the bonds represent a display of patriotism on the part of the possessor of the bonds. There comes to the possessor a spirit of exaltation through consciousness of having done something to help their country; and that feeling remains as long as the significance of the possession of the bonds does not become cheapened by the entry of the bonds onto the barter market. Just as soon as the bonds are thrown into common exchange for so much cotton cloth, for a pair of shoes, for beefsteak and other market articles they lose that significance. The bonds are no longer a mark of patriotic self-sacrifice; they become just so many dollars and cents, capable of feeding or clothing one for a certain length of time. It is not the patriotic thing, therefore, to throw these bonds on the barter market unless it is imperatively necessary to do so in order to keep body and soul together. Every holder of a government bond should strive to keep it as a permanent investment until such time as the government calls it in with the exchange of its face value. It represents patriotism as well as thrift.



Names of fabrics, list of colors and patterns, a description of styles, would not make interesting reading.

You will find here the fabric, color and patterns you like if you like what is in style to-day.

Suits made to suit you \$20 to \$50.

Overcoats \$20 to \$60.

SPECIAL PRICES

on a few odd lots of holiday goods, now priced 25 per cent. off.

F. H. Rogers & Company

Come in and look over our Bargains

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop

The Christmas Club

has started on its

Second Week

Hundreds have already joined our 1918 Club. We still have supplies in all of the different classes. Come in and join any day this week.

Everybody Invited

Barre Savings Bank & Trust Co.

"The Home of the Christmas Club"

F. G. HOWLAND, Prest. W. A. DREW, Treas.

Bank open 7 to 8 Saturday and Monday evenings

Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company

of Montpelier, Vt.

Age, Eighty-Nine Years

Assets - \$10,235,690.00

Membership - 46,000

Policies written under Mutual or Paid-Up Plan at actual cost—no profit

If you are seeking Insurance, see our Local Agent.

McAllister & Kent

Agents for Barre, Berlin and Orange

The Peoples National Bank

Statement January 1, 1918

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts:	
Money conservatively loaned to your neighbor and possibly to you, to employ labor, improve farms, buy stock, etc., and help increase the productive wealth of this community—consists of notes and mortgages drawing interest	\$572,477.44
U. S. Bonds to secure circulating notes:	
Government bonds owned by the bank deposited with U. S. treasurer to secure the notes in item No. 3 of liabilities	100,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. deposit:	
Government bonds deposited with U. S. treasurer to secure government money deposited with this bank	7,000.00
Bonds to secure postal savings deposits:	
These are high-class municipal bonds deposited with U. S. treasurer to secure the deposit of postal savings funds with this bank	27,000.00
Redemption fund:	
This is money deposited by this bank with the U. S. treasurer against which may be charged bills of the bank until for further use	5,000.00
Other bonds and securities:	
These consist of high-grade government, municipal, public utility and U. S. Liberty Loan bonds. Subscriptions to the Liberty Loans aggregating \$200,000 have been entered through this bank. They are the safest investment on earth	267,774.66
Cash and bank balances:	
Money in our vault and on deposit with Federal Reserve Bank and banks in Boston and New York City	105,611.71
Due from other banks and bankers:	
Cash items in the process of collection and deposit with Montpelier National Bank	1,266.15
Liberty Loan bills receivable	
This is money which we have advanced for our subscribers to the Liberty Loans to meet their payments when due. It is a pleasure for us to help our friends for a short time in this way	5,795.00
Accrued interest receivable:	
This is interest earned and due to the bank but not collected. A large share of this will be liquidated shortly after Jan. 1	10,300.00
	\$1,102,224.96

LIABILITIES

Capital stock:	
Cash invested in the business by our stockholders. Before depositors could lose a cent, our stockholders would have to say in as much more than this amount. This is protection to depositors and is called "Stockholders' Liability"	\$100,000.00
Surplus and profits:	
Earnings of the bank left in the business by our stockholders as additional working capital, protection and security to depositors	40,535.80
Circulating notes:	
Bank bills issued by this bank, secured by bonds in item No. 2 of resources. You may have one of these bills in your pocket. They are forwarded from Washington engraved in sheets, signed by bank officials and put out as currency. They are not only secured by government bonds of an equal amount but by all of the resources of the bank besides	100,000.00
Deposits:	
Total amount of money and credits on deposit with us by firms, corporations and individuals—a true reflection of the confidence reposed in the Peoples National Bank of Barre by those whom we call customers	760,382.90
Postal savings deposits:	
Money deposited at Barre postoffice by patrons of Postal Savings Bank and then deposited by the postoffice with this bank	22,854.03
U. S. deposit:	
Money order funds deposited by the Barre postoffice with this bank	5,000.00
Reserved for taxes and unearned discount:	
Money set aside to meet accrual taxes and discount credited but not yet earned	2,000.00
Dividend No. 27, 3 1/2 per cent. of capital stock:	
Part of the earnings paid to stockholders as interest on their investment. This is at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum and can be safely paid and still leave a portion of the earnings for the surplus and profits account	3,500.00
War Loan deposit account:	
Part of the proceeds of the sale of Liberty Bonds deposited by the government with this bank	38,817.69
Notes rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank:	
This is one of the advantages afforded by our membership in Federal Reserve System. Consists of some of our own customers' notes endorsed by us and discounted with Federal Reserve Bank to take care of our customers' wants here at home. We consider it our duty to take care of the legitimate needs of our customers at all times.	29,134.54
	\$1,102,224.96

The Following Figures Show the Growth in Our Deposits:

January 1, 1914	\$418,861	January 1, 1916	\$532,533
January 1, 1915	479,737	January 1, 1917	660,000
January 1, 1918	\$760,000		

4 PER CENT INTEREST IN SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Money Deposited on or before January 12 will draw interest from January 1

Strength Security Service
 THE ONLY NATIONAL BANK IN BARRE MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

OFFICERS

C. W. MELCHER, President
 W. C. JOHNSON, Jr., Cashier
 F. N. BRALEY, Vice-President
 FRANK K. BEARD, Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS

C. W. MELCHER
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 W. M. HOLDEN

CURRENT COMMENT

More Fame for Northfield.

The number of cities which contended for the honor of being Homer's birthplace has nothing on the number of towns that dispute the cold-weather championship of Northfield-on-the-Dog—Manchester.

Where Old Dobbin Scores.

And now horse meat is suggested for general use in the diet. Here's where Old Dobbin scores on the automobile. Who would think of eating spark plugs or rubber tires or mudguards or steering wheels?—Manchester Union.

Advice to Dale.

As a mere neighbor and "looker-on" here in Vienna, The Herald is inclined to join Congressman Dale's friends of the second district in urging him to make a speech in Congress, embodying in a substantial form the important facts and warnings which appeared in his recent interview. It is really due himself and the state he represents to present those matters in an official and responsible form.—Rutland Herald.

Think Dale Blushed.

"The editor of the Rutland News who is generally 'starting something' when he should be chopping wood or learning new ways to conserve coal, suggests that Congressman Dale had the service of a word painter in dressing up his recent interview. If it happened to be true there would be nothing new about it. From selectman to president—they all do it."—Burlington News.

That's absolutely true. But the real astute ones only permit the word painting in tones and shadings not violently at variance with their own style or capabilities. The Dale interview was so artistic that it must have made the congressman blush—if politicians do that these days.—Rutland News.

Need of Call Firemen.

It may be possible to provide a reserve list of call firemen in excess of the 14 who are engaged in Rutland to respond regularly to fire alarms, but it would seem there would be considerable advantage if such an arrangement could be made so that additional men would be available in case of most serious fire or threatened conflagration. This thought is suggested by the Barrewell house fire Sunday morning. Perhaps additional men could not have been used at that time, but it is easy to imagine fires at which additional men could be utilized. Perhaps some special signal in addition to the regular fire alarm could be given for calling out extra men in such a contingency. At any rate, the matter at first blush seems to be worthy of consideration.—Rutland News.

The French Success.

For the first time since the Austro-Germans took up their positions along the Plave an offensive blow has been struck at their lines. Later details of the French attack in the Mount Tomba sector show this movement to have been brilliantly successful. After careful preparation on a front of two miles, the "elan" of French infantry, assisted by Italian and British airmen, carried the day. The shattered Austrian positions were stormed. Capture included 1,300 men and 44 officers, as well as cannon, machine guns and a large amount of war materials. After the news for many months from this front such details make a fine contrast.

On the east side of the Alps an unusually mild winter has been favorable to the enemy. In ordinary years the passes they hold would have been blocked with

snow by this time. Instead of being obliged by hampered communications to reduce their activity, they have been able to launch attack after attack at the allied lines, keeping the Italian troops continually on the defensive. The snow is sure to come in those passes, and the French success will be hailed as indicating that the tide has been turned at last. The invaders of Italy are to be made to feel the full weight of the allied strength which has gathered for the defense of the Venetian plain.

As the first of its kind in this campaign, the tactical success of the French is very welcome. It is to be hoped that it will be followed by others. If the allies can see their way to dealing a smashing blow which will be able to recoil the Austrians from Italy, as effectively as the Italians drove them from the same regions in June, 1916, a clean-cut military success will have been scored that would wipe out the Italian disaster. The German cause has been bolstered up by the Italian retreat. The allies have united in handling the situation with a view to retrieving it. While the French success is comparatively small, let us hope it is indicative of larger accomplishments.—Boston Globe.

A Serious Menace.

It will surprise the public to learn the prevalence of venereal diseases in the army. Col. F. F. Russell, speaking before the American Public Health association at Washington, gave figures showing the hospital admissions for venereal diseases as follows:

Cases per 1,000	1st wk.	2nd wk.	3rd wk.	4th wk.
Regular army	85	80	85	53
National Guard	144	149	156	106
National army	193	387	276	205

The bulletin of the Vermont state board of health published these figures and states that in Vermont during the year 1916 there were 841 cases of venereal disease reported to them. This is 236 cases per thousand for the whole

population. This is much more comfortable than the figures for the different branches of the army, but this number of cases among the civil population is a serious menace.

We endorse the appeal of the state board of health, which says: "Every father and mother must study the condition of their own children and by precept

and example, protect them from this curse. "Every physician must be on the alert to educate his clientele in regard to the dangers of venereal disease. The future of the race is shown to be in jeopardy, and Vermont must be a leader in the production of clean men and women."—St. Johnsbury Caledonian.

BEWARE! MONEY HAS WINGS

Watch a dollar or five-dollar note "DISAPPEAR" after it is "broken." If you'll keep track of the items, you'll find that some were spent for pleasure or other things that you could have EASILY gone without. Our

Thrift Club

teaches you the habit of protecting your future health, wealth and happiness by systematic saving—putting small sums at interest regularly. 25c, 50c, \$1.00 or \$2.00 deposited weekly will give you a neat sum with no hardships on your part.

QUARRY SAVINGS BANK
 —BARRE, VT.— & TRUST CO.

BEN A. EASTMAN, Pres. A. P. ABBOTT, Vice-Pres. C. M. WILLEY, Treas.
 DIRECTORS—Ben A. Eastman, J. M. Boutwell, W. G. Reynolds, A. P. Abbott, H. F. Cutler, W. H. Miles, E. L. Scott, H. J. M. Jones, B. W. Hooker, H. H. Jackson.

Granite Savings Bank and Trust Company

Barre, Vermont

STATEMENT JANUARY 1, 1918

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans	Capital stock
Real estate and banking house	Surplus and profits
Bonds and securities	Bills payable
Accrued interest receivable	Dividend, semi-annual 3 per ct.
Other assets	Deposits (including interest due depositors Jan. 1, 1918)
Cash on hand and in banks	
\$2,056,445.15	\$2,056,445.15

1917 has been a successful year for us. We take this opportunity to thank our customers for their patronage and wish them a happy and prosperous New Year.

Money Deposited in our Savings Department on or before January 12 will draw interest from January 1 at 4 per cent.

OFFICERS

JOHN TROW, President FRANK F. CAVE, Vice-President
 CHAS. H. WISHART, Treasurer

DIRECTORS

JOHN TROW WILL A. WHITCOMBE FRANK F. CAVE
 J. WARD CARVER JAMES T. MARRION CHAS. H. WISHART